State Librarian

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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JULY 7, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THERE seems to be a general understanding that ex-Secretary of the Navy, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, who so superbly engineered Mr. CLEVELAND'S campaign at Chicago, the other day, will be made chairman of the national Democratic committee. As we had occasion to say at the time, it was manifest to all persons acquainted with the public men and politics of New York that Mr. WHITNEY'S consent to take the leadership of the Cleveland forces at Chicago, meant that, in the opinion of the best informed politician and the best political tactician in that State, New York could be carried for Mr. CLEVELAND if he were nominated. As the availability of Mr. CLEVELAND was chiefly dependent on the attitude of New York towards him, it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. CLEVELAND would receive the nomination on the first ballot, if not by acclamation, as soon as the wires brought us the information of Mr. WHITNEY'S consent to replace Mr. FAIRCHILD, on the Friday preceding the meeting of the Convention. Mr. WHITNEY is a man who never gets, what in the slang of the day is called, "rattled." If he be put, as he should be, at the head of the committee, the Democracy may rest content that not one tactical point will be lost in the great battle now almost joined.

A DISTINGUISHED northern democrat is reported to have made a speech the other day in which he declared—speaking of what, at the time, he thought Mr. LINCOLN'S action should be in case the Southern States seceded, as they had threatened to do in the event of his election—that the President of the United States should treat all attempts to break the Union by resistance to its laws as Old Hickory treated the nullifiers in 1832. This recalls the very prevalent error into which the world has fallen with regard to General JACKSON'S famous Proclamation against Nullification. That document has often been quoted as an extinguisher of the doctrines of the secessionists. On the contrary it practically upheld secession, and contemptuously inveighed against the "strange position" of nullification in contrast with the logical and honorable act of secession. Said General JACKSON in his Proclamation [the italics are ours]: "The Ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional and too oppressive to be endured, but on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an Act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution; that they may do this consistently with the Constitution; that the true construction of that instrument permits a State *to retain its place in the Union*, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional."

MR. S. L. DUKE, an intelligent gentleman of Franklin county, writes to the Raleigh *Chronicle* a patriotic letter, in which he thus resents the attempt of the Third party leaders to use the organization of the non-political Alliance for political purposes: "I attended the Third party convention held in our county at Louisburg a few weeks ago and was there elected a delegate to the Third party convention which met in Raleigh June 16th. I attended this convention as a delegate, thinking it was gotten up by the Farmers' Alliance, solely for the advancement of reform, and to further the interest of the depressed agriculturist. But after further investigation I see it is nothing but a Republican dodge to try to capture the white Democrats of North Carolina, and in this way put us back in the dark days of 1868-'9. I am a democrat in the fullest sense of the word and especially so since our party has adopted such a platform as it did in Chicago last week. This platform will satisfy every true Democrat. If we ever get reform, I can't see where it will come from unless it is through the Democratic party. There are lots of true men who saw things just as I did—thought they were being led by the Alliance—and find to their disgust that it is nothing more nor less than a fraud. No, sir, none of the so-called 'Third party' for me. My only regret is that I went as far as I did before I saw the 'wolf in sheep's clothing.' Now I see it, and repudiate the whole thing from beginning to end. All I have to say to you my fellow farmers and allianceмen, come out of all such, for there is nothing in it productive of good for us or our order."

MR. DEPEW having declined the Secretaryship of State left vacant by Mr. BLAINE'S resignation, apparently in consequence of Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination (which meant but a few month's tenure of the office in return for the loss of his $75,000 a year place as the hired attorney of the Vanderbilt's), and Mr. Secretary of the Navy TRACY having also declined the office which was then offered to him—the President at last found his man in General JOHN W. FOSTER, of Indiana, whose nomination was sent to the Senate on Wednesday of last week and so promptly confirmed by that body that the President was able to sign his commission the same afternoon. It is believed that this is the quickest case of the kind on record. Such despatch on the part of the Senate is usually reserved for Senators who may be nominated for office. The exception in the case of General FOSTER is doubtless due to the fact that he has for some years past acted as a sort of coach, or adviser, of the State Department, his experience and information as a diplomat making him almost indispensable to the President during Mr. BLAINE'S frequent absences.

General FOSTER rose to be a brigade commander during the war in the Federal army; he edited the Evansville *Journal* after the war; he then became postmaster of that city; President GRANT bestowed the Mexican mission upon him in 1873; he was reappointed by Mr. HAYES in 1880; and he was then transferred to the Russian mission. This post he resigned, and on his return to this country Colonel FOSTER established himself in practice in international cases in Washington. President ARTHUR appointed him Minister to Spain, and he served from February, 1883, till March, 1885, when he resigned and returned to the United States, having negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Spanish Government. This treaty elicited general discussion and was stronly opposed in the Senate. That body failed to confirm it, and it was afterward withdrawn by President CLEVELAND for reconsideration. Some weeks after General FOSTER was instructed to return to Spain to reopen negotiations for a modified treaty. This mission, however, was unsuccessful, and Colonel FOSTER remained abroad but a few months. Upon his return, he became engaged at the State Department, as above stated.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The joint Democratic caucus of the Louisiana legislature has decided to postpone the election of U. S. Senator to the session of 1894, but will ballot daily to the close of the present session. ——Drexel, Morgan & Co., have abandoned the idea of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal Company, and the entire Richmond & Danville system of Railways in the South is in the hands of a Receiver. ——A negro was taken from Woodbury jail, Tenn., and hanged by a mob. ——Three negroes were lynched in Texas for assaulting white women. ——The Democratic members of Congress are engaged in considering very carefully the question of how far to push the bills looking to the reduction of certain schedules of the tariff. In the meantime there is bad blood between the members of the two houses on the question of certain appropriation bills. Neither house seems to be willing to give up its position. ——There is great destitution among sufferers from the floods in Lonisiana. ——Judge Bond has issued an order allowing the receivers of the Richmond & Danville road to issue $1,000,000 receivers' certificates to pay rolls and vouchers. Rentals are to be paid only out of earnings and no provision is made for Richmond & Danville 6's due July 1st. ——The President nominated John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Secretary of State to succeed James G. Blaine, of Maine. ——The Democratic Senators held a caucus on the order of business for remainder of the session. ——The falling of the walls of a building under construction in Lynchburg killed two persons. ——The Senate confirmed the nomination of Col. Jno. W. Foster as Secretary of State and the President signed his commission. ——The abandonment by the German Government of its former attitude of reserve towards Prince Bismarck has caused much excitement in Germany. ——Twenty New Jersey election inspectors have been sent to the penitentiary. ——A simon pure negro party has been formed in Texas. It calls for negro nominees for all offices from constable to President. ——One person was killed and three others badly injured by the bursting of a balloon, 100 feet from the ground, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at London. ——Gov. Holt has returned from the Buffalo Lithia Springs much improved in health. ——Col. J. S. Carr has endowed a new perpetual scholarship in Davidson College. This generosity will enable some poor boy generation after generation to secure a college education who without this aid could not have it. The generosity is more notable in that Col. Carr is a Methodist, and as such a Presbyterian college could have no special claim upon him. But his philanthropy is broader than church lines. ——Mr. D. T. Boney, of Wallace, Duplin county, an old and highly respected citizen, dropped dead at his home on the 30th ult. ——Rev. J. H. Clewell, of Salem Female Academy was slightly injured in a railroad accident near Birmingham Ala., last week. ——Citizens of the town of Bourne and cottagers at Buzzard's Bay made a visit of congratulation to Mr. Cleveland and gave him a grand ovation. ——Employes of the iron and steel mills near Pittsburg hanged some of the owners in effigy. The situation is serious. ——Owing to Prince Bismarck's talk about Emperor William and Chancellor Caprivi, published in his Cologne organ, the semi-official *North German Gazette* threatens the Prince with prosecution and all Germany is aroused over the prospect. ——Two passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided at Harrisburg, which resulted in the killing of 12 passengers and wounding about 36 others. ——Indiana Republicans renominated Governor Chase on the first ballot. ——One hundred buildings at Guadalajara, Mexico, were completely wrecked by an earthquake on the 26th ult. ——The Goshen National Bank, of Goshen, N. Y., has closed its doors by direction of the Comptroller of the Curroncy, and is now in the hands of the bank examiner. The cashier has disappeared. ——The jury in the case of Edward Taylor and Watt Gambrell, charged with conspiracy to force Geo. Bennett, the colored postmaster at Catherine, Ala., to resign by force, threats and intimidation, disagreed. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. ——All the workmen in the great steel factories of the Carnegie Steel Company, 3,500 in number are out on a strike because of a 30 per cent. reduction in their wages. ——The treasurer of the Buffalo, N. Y., National Savings Bank is a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. He has been arrested and is now out on bail. ——The shortage of ex-County Treasurer Paul of Nebraska, according to experts, amounts to $54,510. ——The Associated Banks of New York now hold $19,872,050 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule. ——Chicago's pavements were damaged to the extent of $35,000 by the recent floods. ——An organization has been formed in Raleigh with the purpose of erecting a handsome monument in the Capitol square to the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina. ——The Third party people will try to throw the election of President into the House, hoping thereby to defeat Cleveland and Harrison both by a candidate who suits them better on the silver question. ——Grover Cleveland Knott, a 4-year-old boy of Granville county, N. C., was scalded to death by falling into a pot of vegetables. ——The indictment against Rev. Tom Dixon for libel has been quashed. ——An epidemic of scarlet fever prevails in London. Already 2,360 cases have been reported. ——The priests are taking an active part in Irish politics. ——Efforts are being made to induce W. P. Clyde to agree to the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal Company vnder Drexel, Morgan & Co. Clyde is very bitter against this firm. ——In a speech to a large audience at Edinburg Gladstone outlined the intentions of the Liberal party toward Irish Home Rule. ——Gov. Holt has pardoned Jas. A. Smith, the murderer of Jno. A. Cheatham, of Raleigh, the crime having been committed in 1885, in Cheatham's store. ——The North Carolina Historical Association was organized at Morehead on the 28th ult. with upwards of sixty members. ——Yale has won the boat race in the contest with Harvard and Columbia. ——The conference committge of the two houses have agreed on the River and Harbor bill. ——In an Arkansas town on Thursday night a mob of 300 negroes took a negro from the town prison and lynched him. He had criminally assaulted a 12-year-old negro girl. ——The McEnery men in Louisiana succeeded in nominating five out of the six judges of the Court of Appeals. ——The Senate has passed the Stewart Free Silver bill.

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

On taking the chair as permanent chairman of the Chicago Convention, the Honorable W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, said:

I thank you most heartily for this honor. I shall endeavor to meet the duties of the high position to which you have called me with the spirit of fairness and equality that is democracy. This convention has a high and patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe more to our country. The mission of the democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is an under dog to fight for, and the under dog is the American people. When that party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our government that represents a section and not the whole country, that stands for a class and not the whole people.

Never was this truth brought home to us more defiantly than by the recent convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper of the republican party. We are not in doubt as to its purposes. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy it now proposes to disarm us of all powers of resistance. Republican success in this campaign, whether we look to the party platform, the party candidates or the utterances of the party leaders, means that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through force bills in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills.

WHAT SELF-GOVERNMENT MEANS.

Free government is self government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and levy their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished a breach is made, not in the outer defences, but in the citadel of our freedom. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer upon the government the power of dealing out wealth yen unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion-dollar congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls; after every victory a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions, with usury, out of taxes wrung from the people. For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, as Mr. Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand.

ONE GATEWAY TO FREEDOM.

We and the great party we represent are to-day for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine democratic government.

The distinguished leader who presided over the republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Whoever said that he did? Let us hope, with that charity that endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is fully as ignorant as he vaunts himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection—at least of the protection which is doled out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning writ large to-day in a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workingmen and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old and crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of the government. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of tribute is but the old and crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the people is regarded as the private property of a few of the people.

Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the equality of true freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience.

BELIEVE IN SELF-TAXATION.

Governor McKinley further declared that the democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else? With a continent for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development, we stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we can not and if we do not support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation; if we use the other we are a pirate nation.

The democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer the expenses of government from the possessions of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It intends to limit taxation to public needs and to levy taxes by the plain rule of justice and equality.

RECIPROCITY MEANS RETALIATION.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The republican party, says Governor McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the house, or rather permitted its beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added to his bill by the senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

It is not reciprocity at all. It is retaliation, and, worst of all, retaliation on our own people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other people. It says to a few little countries south of us: "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will makes shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people."

And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle is the true, realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

DEMOCRATIC RECIPROCITY.

We are for the protection that protects, and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the government, and we are for that reciprocity that throws no unnecessary obstacle between the American producer and the market he is oblige to seek for his products.

But, gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up that work as brothers, as patriots, as Democrats. In so large a convention as this, larger in numbers than any previous gathering of our party and representing a larger constituency, it would be strange, ominously strange, if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy and some differences of judgment or of preference regarding the choice of candidates. It is the sign of a free democracy that it is many-voiced and, within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no collar; it serves no master. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our plan with enthusiasm are to-day calling with excusable impatience for immediate relief from the evils that encompass them. Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden and increase the prosperity of the people, and every party of them, within the limits and according to the principles of free government, that the democratic party dares to promise that it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our historic liberty, it dares not promise to any one.

NOT WORKERS OF MIRACLES.

Inveterate evils in the body politic cannot be cured in a moment any more that investerate diseases in the human system. Whoever professes the power to do so is himself deceived and a deceiver. Our party is not a quack or a worker of miracles. It is not for me, gentlemen, the impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice shall or ought to be in the selection of our candidates. You will make that selection under a deep sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only I venture to say. Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him, but from the home of labor, from the fireside of the toiler, from the heart of all who love justice and do equity, and who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom should be the common wealth of all of our people and the common opportunity of our youth, will come up prayers for his success and recruits for the great democratic hosts that shall strike down the beast of sectionalism and the Moloch of monopoly, and restore once again to our happy land "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Disparity in the Limbs.

Peterson's Weekly.]

The fact that people lost on a desert or in a forest invariably walk in a circle is due to a slight inequality in the length of the legs. Careful measurements of a series of skeletons have shown that only 10 per cent. had the lower limbs equal in length, 35 per cent. had the right limb longer than the left, while in 55 per cent. the left leg was the longer.

The result of one limb being longer than the other will naturally be that a person will unconsciously take a longer step with the longer limb, and consequently will trend to the right or left, according as the left or right leg is the longer, unless the tendency to deviation is corrected by the eye.

The left leg being more frequently the longer, as evinced by the measurement of the skeleton, the inclination should take place more frequently to the right than to the left, and this conclusion is quite borne out by observations made on a number of persons when walking blindfold.

Further, on measurement of the arms, it is found that in 72 per cent. the right arm is longer than the left, while in 24 per cent. the left arm is the longer—showing that a considerable majority of persons are right handed and left legged. The inequality in the length of limbs is not confined to any particular sex or race, but seems to be universal in all respects.

A Wonderful Language.

The construction of the English language must appear most formidable to a foreigner. One of them, looking at the picture of a number of vessels, said: "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet and that a fleet of sheep is called a flock. And it was added for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language that a "flock of girls is called a bevy, a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worship is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd."

Nothing Wasted.

The Saturday Review.]

In Paris nothing is wasted, not the smallest scrap of paper, that which every one else throws away here becomes a source of profit. Old provision tins, for instance, are full of money; the lead soldering is removed and melted down into cakes, while the tin goes to make children's toys. Old boots, however bad, always contain in the arch of the foot at least one sound piece that will serve again, and generally there are two or three others in the sole, the heel, and at the back. Scraps of paper go to the cardboard factory, orange peel to the marmalade maker, and so on.

The ideas suggested are not always agreeable, and to see a rag-picker fishing orange peel out of the basket is enough to make one forswear marmalade; but there is worse than that. The most valuable refuse—that which fetches two francs the kilo—is hair; the long goes to the hair dresser, while the short is used, among other things, for clarifying oils.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning

Remedy for Rheumatism has received the unqualified endorsement of the medical faculty as being a safe and remarkably efficient preparation for the relief and speedy cure of Rheumatism. Its work is so speedy and miraculous that benefit is felt from the first dose, and one bottle will cure any ordinary case. Sold by druggists. Price $5, for large bottle, or sent by prepaid express on receipt of price by Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

The Horse Shoe for Luck.

The Horse-shoe, says an English writer, which is so frequently seen nailed to stable doors as a charm against the machinations of witches, is said to owe its virtue chiefly to its shape. Any other object presenting two points or forks, even the spreading out of the two fore-fingers, is said to possess similar occult power though not in so high a degree as the rowan wish rod. In Spain and Italy forked pieces of coral are in high repute as witch scarers. A crescent formed of two boar's tusks is frequently appended to the necks of mules to protect the animals from witch-craft. The superstition is undoubtedly of the greatest antiquity, and the symbol has been traced by diligent students as belonging to that most widely spread worship of nature in its procreative or regenerative form—perhaps the oldest form of religion of which the world has any trace.

It is unlikely that at the present time many persons who wear the horseshoe form of ornament, which may be purchased at any trinket shop, think of it all as a charm against witches, or as a bringer of "good luck," and fewer still imagine that in placing these jewels on their bosom or on their fingers that they are thus displaying what is in all probability a Phallic symbol. Its continued use, however, is an instance, among many others, of the tenacity of life in old customs, and of the difficulty which the human mind has in entirely freeing it-elf from that which is, in fact, only the trace of a past superstition.

Now with regard to the horse-shoe itself as a bringer of good luck or as a safeguard against evil. A new one fresh from the anvil is considered of no service in this respect. It must be a shoe absolutely worn by a horse and "cast" by him in course of transit. If it should be thus "cast" at the crossing of two roads its virtue is thereby increased. It should be nailed to the door with the toe in a *downward* position, for if otherwise placed its efficiency will be nil. Knowing all these particulars I was fortunate enough a few days ago to secure a horse-shoe which I observed fly from the animal's foot as he passed rapidly down the road. I have not yet nailed it to the front door, however, although I was silly enough to carry it home with me.

There is a practice of seafaring folk on the north-east coast of England of nailing a horse-shoe to the foremast of their ships. This was a custom very common indeed when I was a youth. I have spoken to the skippers of these crafts often on the subject, and I was always assured that it was done for "luck," but the answer was never given in a serious manner, although in a tone which might imply that it was harmless, and not worth protesting against, seeing that the crew liked the custom to be observed. The ancestors of these very sailors probably landed and fought under the flag of the Horse, which they carried at the prows of their piratical galleys as they swarmed from their distant homes across the angry waters of the North Sea. This horse-shoe at the foremast may be a symbol of the sacred animal figured on the victorious banner of the sea rovers who had so great a share in founding the nation that we are all so proud to call our own.

State Historical Society.

Charlotte Observer.

Dr. Geo. W. Graham, of this city, has been elected president of the State Historical Society.

The organization was effected at the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead Tuesday evening. The other officers are as follows:

Vice Presidents: David Schenck, Greensboro; Alexander Graham, Charlotte; W. H. S Burgwyn, Henderson; Graham Daves, Newbern; Jno. D. Cameron, Asheville; W. D. Pruden, Edenton; George Davis, Wilmington; S. A. Ashe, Raleigh; T B. Kingsbury, Wilmington; J. S. Carr, Durham; Thomas J. Jarvis, Greenville; William S. Currell, Davidson College; Chas. E. Taylor, Wake Forest; Rufus Barringer, Charlotte; Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington; A. T. Davidson, Asheville. Honorary Vice Presidents: Dr. Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University; Dr Chas. F. Deems, New York; Walter H. Page, New York; Dr. Harris Taylor, Mobile, Alabama; Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, Charleston, S. C.; W. H. Bailey, Houston, Texas; Dr. Charles Lee Smith, Jefferson College, Missouri; Dr. Albert B. Hart, Harvard College; Dr. A. R. Spofford, Washington, D. C.; Reuben G. Thwartis, Madison, Wisconsin; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Baltimore, Maryland.

Assistant and Recording Secretary, G. A. Grimsley, Greensboro; Treasurer, Stonewall Durham, Elon College; Librarian pro tempore, J. C. Birdsong, Raleigh, N. C.; Curators ex-officio, Hon. Thos. M. Holt, Hon. Octavius Coke, Maj. S. M. Finger; Executive Council, Dr. Geo. W. Graham, E. A. Alderman, Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, Dr. Kemp P. Battle, Hon. A. M. Waddell.

Committee on Permanent Organization, A. Graham, Jno. D. Cameron, C. D. Mclver, W. S. Currell, R. P. Claxton.

Committee on Constitution, S. B. Weeks, H. A. Gudger, Dr. B. F. Dixon A. C. Brown, E. A. Alderman.

Corresponding Secretary, Edwin A. Alderman, of Greensboro.

The object of the society is to collect the historical data in which the State abounds and put it in tangible form. North Carolina is rich in historic lore, much of which has never been made public, and it is the intention of the society to have collecting agents in every locality to gather up this very valuable information, to put into book form.

Adlai.

The Baltimore *Sun* says of the name of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President:

"The singular name of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President is attracting attention. It is pronounced in three syllables, 'Ad-la-i,' and a biblical name. It means 'the just,' or, as some have it, 'my ornament.' Adlai in the Bible was the father of Shaphat, who was one of King David's officials and had charge over the herds that were in the valleys. He is mentioned in First Chronicles, xxvii, 29."

The fragments of Canova's statue of Washington, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, which stood in the rotunda of the Capitol, have all been gathered together. The head has never been found. It was stolen, it is said. The statue was made in 1820 at Rome, and cost $28,000. It was destroyed June 1828. Part of the inscription remains. It was "This statue was ordered to be erected by the General Assembly of North Carolina." On a large slab is the sword and Canova's signature.

A Smart Man

Will not hobble around on crutches when he can cure his Rheumatism with one bottle of Dr Drummond's Lightning Remedy, costing only $5, but worth $100. Enterprising Druggists keep it, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Seeds, Toilet Articles, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

A. J. Cook & Co.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

Geo. Rosenthal,
Hay Street.
Gent's Furnishings, Stylish Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., for Men and Boys.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street.
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted. Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons,
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

GROCERIES.

Chas. Haig,
Dealer in
Groceries, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Material.

R. M. Nimocks,
No. 10 Hay Street,
Grocer and Commission Merchant
Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wagons, etc.
A. E. Rankin A. H. Slocomb. C. C. Rankin.

A. E. Rankin & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Person Street.

Q. K. Nimocks. J. M. Nimocks.

Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
No. 7, Gillespie St.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

A. Garrason,
Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Walter Watson's Family Grocery,
W. W. COLE, Manager, Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce, Poultry, etc.

Robert M. Prior,
Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

A. S. Huske, Agt.,
Shipper of the
Celebrated Scuppernong Grape, and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Confections.

S. G. Ayer,
Person St.,
Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionary.

A. H. Watson,
No. 56, S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B. G. Hollingsworth,
51 Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Instalment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage.
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all Kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

H. Whaley,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips. Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
Remember the place: Hay Street.

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufactures Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donaldson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness.
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables.
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street,
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. M'Neill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

Jno. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whisky.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE,
Z. W. WHITEHEAD, } Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 7, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

THE SILVER BILL.

Elsewhere we print the proceedings in the Senate which led up to the passage of Mr. Stewart's free coinage bill. It is the topic of the hour, and the greatest interest centres upon the fate of the bill in the House. It will be remembered that Mr. Bland's free coinage bill failed to pass that body last March, there being a tie vote of 148 to 148. But, meanwhile, the two great parties have held their conventions and issued their pronouncements upon the subject. Now comes the passage in the Republican Senate of a bill similar to the one which failed to pass the Democratic House. And all this prepares the way for a pretty game of politics. For example, if the House refuse to endorse the Senate's action, it will have a tendency to make the Democrats "solid" in New York, New Jersey and the New England States, and correspondingly to injure the Republicans there, with an effect upon the pro-silver States just the reverse. But, on the other hand, if the House passes the bill, it will be shown that the Senate, chiefly by the aid of the Democrats therein, and the House, altogether by reason of its great Democratic majority, have listened to the demand of the advocates of free silver and have sought to supply the relief asked for. Then will come the interesting part of the game. The President will be "put in a hole," as they call it. If he signs the bill, that ends his chances of re-election, because it renders him more obnoxious to New York and the New England States than Mr. Cleveland, handicapped as the latter is in their view by a free-coinage party at his back. If he vetoes the bill, he does no more than the States mentioned expect Mr. Cleveland to do if the issue were presented to him, and he weakens his hold upon the Republican silver States of the West by so much as there is a difference between actually doing a thing and only being expected to do it in a certain contingency.

A correspondent represents Congressman Alexander as saying that "the bill will now come before the House and undoubtedly be passed by that body. It will go to President Harrison, and I have an idea that he will sign it. If he don't he will be swept off the deck."

On the other hand, Mr. Williams, the Massachusetts democrat who drew the minority report on the Bland bill, and fought that bill so strenuously in March, is credited with saying: "If the measure passes the House, the Democrats might as well go to bed and sleep for four years during Mr. Harrison's second term."

As for ourselves we are inclined to think the bill will fail in the House. And as to silver itself, while, as we have said heretofore, the demonetization of silver in 1873 was a great wrong, and, like many other of the acts of the Republican party, unconstitutional, and while all democrats believe that it should be restored to its former position as money, the method of restoration is not a matter agreed upon in the party. For this reason, it would be best that the party leave the question where the Chicago convention left it, feeling assured, as we emphatically do, that if all the advantage of free coinage claimed by its most ardent advocates followed its adoption, such advantage would bear about the same relation to that certain to follow the adoption of a revenue tariff that Cross Creek bears to Niagara.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF PROTECTION.

A good deal of nonsense is finding expression in the papers, including the New York *Tribune*, on the subject of the declaration in the Chicago platform that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional. These papers confront this declaration with what they are pleased to term the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that the McKinley act is constitutional. The *Tribune* and the other papers ought to know better. The decision referred to was upon the suit of Marshall Field & Co., the great importers, of Chicago, the chief point of whose contention was that the McKinley bill was void because a certain section of the bill as passed, was left out in the engrossed copy of it which the President signed. Following all the precedents, the Court naturally decided that the omission did not invalidate the rest of the bill. In the next place, and the important place in this relation, the Supreme Court, through the final judge of what the law is, is not the judge of what the law should be. Therefore, when the McKinley act came before it, upon Messrs. Fields' suit, purporting to be an act to raise revenue, entitled an act to raise revenue, and actually raising revenue (out of Messrs. Field, for example), the court, in effect, simply declared that the constitution had expressly granted to the Congress the power to raise revenue.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Here is a sample of the inanity of protection "argument," which we find in a North Carolina Republican paper:

About 1880, the South, acting on the suggestion of the Republican party began to accept Protection as a great economic policy that had developed and enriched the North and East and would do the same for this section if maintained, and the Protection sentiment began to grow, and as it grew manufacturing and mining sprang up everywhere. This continued for several years until it was checked by Grover Cleveland in forcing the Democratic party back to the blighting advocacy of Free Trade. Since 1887, the South has done no good, and we charge that Grover Cleveland is in a greater measure responsible for the stagnation here than anyone else.

What a supreme contempt this editor has for the intelligence of his readers. Perhaps, however, he gauges them accurately, knowing that not a mother's son of them is aware that there has been no change in the laws affecting the "economic policy" of this government since 1880, except that which the Republican party has enacted—the McKinley bill, for example.

* * *

A Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* thus describes Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who has recently added to his fame by his persistent debate of the silver question in the Senate.

"Senator Morgan is probably the brainiest man on the democratic side; he is not a parliamentary leader. He showed this to-day when he recklessly appealed from the decision of the chair and claimed that the vote thereon would be a test one—when the chair was right. He was saved only by the motion to vote on recommittal when he withdrew his appeal. He is a man of peculiar brain power. He is a student—slow of speech and action. He gets up slowly on thin legs and with a well-developed stomach—abnormally developed by comparison with the legs. In fact the two legs look like two fuses and the stomach looks like an explosion. Yet he stands like a Cavalier with the grace of power, and his head from the ears up looks like the skull had been worn out to scholarly thinness in mere accomodating concession to a growing brain within. A phrenologist would see memory best developed with a small development at over the eyes, yet the reasoning power seems to be ascendant in speech. He has a chin that looks like it could stay up all night with an opponent without dropping once. His speech is measured and voice low and sonorous and smoothly sarcastic; but his sarcasm is only an incident, as for instance when opposing Senator McPherson yesterday, he accidentally and with unconscious manner said that the Senator from New Jersey must not think the Senate was thinly attended because he was not present; if that was so it would be very often thinly attended. Senator Morgan rarely gets out of his seat; when he does he walks like a crab sideways, like a drifting boat without oars. He is well equipped on nearly every subject of state, pays little attention to his wasting legs, eats well and carries his head like a king.

* * *

Nothing better illustrates the defenselessness of the doctrine of protection than the straits to which its advocates are put in the endeavor to parry the effect of the people's discovery that the tariff is a tax. It is pitiable to see an able man like Governor McKinley make a laughing stock of himself, as at Minneapolis, when, on taking the chair, he announced that the Republican party believed "in taxing the foreigners." His party, he admits, devised the internal revenue tax, but it levies high tariff rates on imported goods in order to tax the foreigner! Upon this a sarcastic contemporary remarks that imported tinplate, for example, costs no more to American buyers with the tax of 22 cents a pound on it than it would were the tax taken off. Taking the heavy duty off raw sugar and reducing the duty on refined sugar accordingly benefitted only the foreign seller and did not reduce the price to the American buyer. If it is true that McKinley could tax the foreigner at will he ought, perhaps, to have taxed him higher than he did, so as to do away with all taxes other than tariff taxes. He might have piled taxes up until the revenues should have been equal to the expenditures of the Reed Congress. That accomplished, he might have made the foreigners fill our depleted Treasury and give us a surplus to distribute among the States that demand "more money." There are millions of wealth in Europe that our farmers need and other millions that some people not farmers would gladly get. If it is the foreigner that pays the tariff tax, why not compel him to do the handsome thing? Let us tax him out of his boots.

OBSERVATIONS.

The lottery faction of the Democratic party has beaten the anti-lottery faction in the caucus on nominations for circuit judges of the State appellate courts, capturing five out of the six.

* * *

The dismissal from a clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office of the Treasury department, of Mrs. Cynthia Smith, daughter of a cousin of ex-Secretary Blaine, is understood to mean that the "Blaines must go," and that the little President nurses his resentment against his great ex-cabinet officer to such an extent that he is willing to defy the Blaine faction of his party. There was no other ground for Mrs. Smith's dismissal than the fact that she had married a husband since her appointment in 1880, and that the two worked at their clerkships in the same department.

* * *

A recent issue of the New York *Herald* says: "The great issue to be decided by the majority, has nothing to do with Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland as individuals, but with the political ideas which they represent. If you want a rich class and a poor class, if you want a moneyed aristocracy at one end and a horde of stolid laborers at the other end you will support the Republican ticket. If you want fair play all round, economy at the White House and in the halls of Congress and general properity everywhere, then you want what we believe the Democrats as a party are trying to attain." It is well enough, however, to keep your eye on both Mr. Bennett's paper and editor Dana's paper, notwithstanding the latter's recent righteous embrace of His Satannic majesty. They usually turn up on the Republican side at the critical time, that is, on the home-stretch just before election day.

* * *

Our protectionist friends are subjected to many annoyances in their endeavor to hide the effects of their tariff upon prices. Twisting and turning and squirming, they sometimes get between the devil and the deep sea, as in the case of editor Dana who promptly chose the devil; and now of Director General Davis of the Chicago World's Fair, who, being like circumstanced, made a choice which is destined to play the d—l with his party's economic theories. A recent telegram from Chicago says:

Before England agreed to exhibit at the World's Fair, Sir Henry Wood, the Commissioner, secured a promise in writing from Director-General Davis that England and all foreign countries could put on their goods the home price, the American price and the tariff. Last month Director-General Davis sent out through the State Department to all consuls an official circular setting forth that foreign exhibitors would not be allowed to put the home price on their goods. In other words, they would not be allowed to show Americans the working of the tariff.

Sir Henry Wood instantly sailed for this country. He arrived last Saturday and threatened to take England out of the Exposition unless the promise made was kept. All foreign countries threatened to follow England and this would ruin the Exposition.

Director-General Davis repudiated the circular and said it did not mean what it said. He sent a letter to the State Department to-day asking that that ruling be revoked.

"The paragraph in my letter of March 11, 1882," writes Col. Davis, "which refuses permission to the manufacturers of Rheims to placard their prices, as requested in the latter of Consul Angier, was a mistake, and I desire, therefore, to have that letter revoked by authority of the department, and the following statement sent out to consular officers as the correct ruling in the case:

"'Foreign exhibitors in the World's Columbian Exposition will be permitted to state upon placards attached to their exhibits the prices at which said products will be sold at the place of manufacture and also the prices in bond and out of bond, or exclusive and inclusive of the customs duties, in Chicago.'"

* * *

Speaking about the chances of Cleveland and Stevenson carrying Illinois, it must be borne in mind that General Stevenson is not only popular with the democrats of that State but with a large class of conservative republican independents whose vote, cast this way or that way, so often controls elections there. The late Judge David Davis wrote of General Stevenson in 1880 the following letter to a committee inviting him to attend a meeting to promote Gen. Stevenson's candidacy for Congress that year:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 25, 1880.

To Messrs. William Downmans, James Haines and F. S. Hartless.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret my inability to attend your meeting. The more so because it would have afforded me an opportunity to bear personal testimony to the claim of A. E. Stevenson, who is up for re election to Congress, and who deserves the support of every fair-minded and independent voter.

Mr. Stevenson, unites in his character and candidacy qualities which Jefferson defined as the necessary conditions for properly filling a public trust. He is honest, he is capable and he is faithful to duty. As a representative, people of this district, whether Democrats, Republicans or nationalists, have reasons to be proud of him, for on all test questions he has risen above the narrow restrains of party, guided by the principle of right, and is animated by a moral courage that never falters in asserting his convictions.

The soldier, the soldiers' widows and the soldiers' children have found in him a vigilant, a valuable an untiring friend to whose influence and efforts they owe the relief that has smoothed many sorrows.

Enjoying the fullest confidence and respect of all parties in Congress, he had done very much to serve local and State interests. The experience will enable him to do more than any new member could hope to achieve for the first term.

If there was no better reason than self interest to recommend him he ought to be returned again, but as he stands upon a higher claim and asks the approval of an intelligent and just constituency upon the merits of his Congressional career, it should be given gratefully and generously.

With high respect, your obedient servant.

DAVID DAVIS.

* * *

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, the bill to limit the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States, was taken up. The bill extends the provisions of the eight hour law of 1868 to laborers and mechanics in the employ of contractors and sub-contractors on government works, and makes it illegal to allow a laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours a day, thus prohibiting evasion of the law. It imposes proper penalties for a wilful violation of the law and provides measures to secure its enforcement. Mr. Tarsney (dem.) of Missouri said that the bill would secure a practical enforcement intended to be secured by the law of 1868. Mr. Powers (rep.) of Vermont opposed the bill and thought that if a man desired to work more than eight hours a day he should be allowed to do so. Mr. Chipman (dem.) of Michigan, favored the bill. It was clearly in the interest of the laboring classes. Eight hours a day was sufficient for laboring men. More than that would make them beasts of burden. Excessive labor tended to make men discontented, unsocial and vicious. He believed that the laborer needed rest and family affiliation. The debate continued for three hours, and after three roll-calls the bill was passed, yeas 164, nays 31.

* * *

The pension appropriation bill passed the Senate last week; but, in the course of a discussion of its features some important facts were disclosed by Senators Gorman, Cockrell and Stewart, among others that in a few years the appropriation required will, at the present rate, be fully $200,000,000 a year, nearly the whole assessed value of the property of North Carolina.

* * *

Both parties, justly observes the New York *World*, have this year shown unusual candor in saying what they mean in their platforms. This leaves the voters to choose between them with eyes open.

The Republicans stand by the McKinley tariff and pledge themselves to the policy in which it had its birth—the policy of prohibitive taxes upon commerce, of the employment of the taxing power to enrich the few at the expense of the many, the policy of Billion Dollarism with all that it implies.

The Democrats flatly denounce the McKinley kind of protection as fraudulent. They oppose themselves openly to the orgy of extravagance. They insist that the taxing power shall be used only to such extent as is necessary to raise the revenues needed for the Government economically administered.

The Republicans announce their purpose to enact a Force bill and put the States under supervision of a horde of "Johnny" Davenports, with "a bayonet behind every ballot."

The Democrats oppose this proposed usurpation of power by the Federal Government, and insist upon free elections without the interference of party agents commissioned to use the Government's authority for partisan purposes of wrong and oppression.

The issues are perfectly plain and simple. Every voter will know for what as well as for whom he votes. The result may safely be left to the sound sense and patriotism of the people.

* * *

The following is a list of the North Carolina district delegates to the third party convention at Omaha: First district, M. G. Gregory, Robert White, M. G. Bryan and J. C. Andrews; second district, W. P. Exum, J. M. Cutchin, A. B. Nobles, G. L. Taylor; third district, J. C. McMillan, W. D. Smith, E. M. Roberts, J. J. Hines; fourth district, G. W. Smith, J. P. Bell, Eli Godwin, W. A. White; fifth district, T. J. Oldham, W. R. Lindsay, W. D. Smith, J. B. Smith; sixth district, W. H. Odom; seventh district, H. A. Forney, J. M. Parks, "Pod" Thomas, H. M. Leazar; eighth district, L. N. Durham, A. C. Thompson, W. W. Teague, R. A. Cobb; ninth district, J. G. Yancey, A. M. Parker, W. H. Malone, W. A. Robertson.

* * *

There were two negro delegates, from the South, at the Minneapolis convention, says the Wilmington *Star*, who have not got home yet. The reason is they are in the Indiana penitentiary; They ran out of money at Chicago, tried to beat their way home, were ejected from a train in Indiana, murderously assaulted the conductor, were arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

* * *

The Statesville *Laudmark* says of the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, that his grandfather, Jas. Stevenson, was a native of Iredell county, and lived about five miles from Statesville, in the neighborhood of Trinity church, on land now owned by Mr. J. H. Cornelius, Mrs. Nancy King and the Nisbet heirs. The frame of the house or a part of it—in which Mr. Geo. S. Lanier now lives, on Alexander street, in Statesville, is a part of the frame of the house in which the vice presidential candidate's grand parents lived and in which his father, Turner Stevenson, was born. His grandfather was educated under Rev. Dr. Hall, whose history is familiar to almost everybody in this section; and was a man of some literary attainments. He was also a man of affairs and was a long time tax collector for the county. Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson's grandparents, parents and several of the connection moved from North Carolina to Christian county, Ky., where Adlai was born in 1835. From there the family moved to Illinois. Adlai's mother was Maria Ewing, daughter of John Ewing, who was also a native of this county, and his grandmother was a Ewing. The Ewing and Stevenson families, who went from this county, intermarried and their descendants are scattered throughout Kentucky and Illinois. Hon. James S. Ewing, the law partner of Mr. Stevenson at Bloomington, Ill., is his cousin, and a descendant of the Iredell Ewing family. Mr. Stevenson, therefore, has numerous kinspeople in Statesville, Iredell, Alexander, Mecklenburg and perhaps other counties in the State. All the Stevensons in this section are related to him and many other people besides. Mr. Adlai A. Hampton, of Statesville, and Mrs. J. Rufus Adams, near town, are first cousins of his mother. Mr. Stevenson has been to Statesville three times in the past 20 years: once while he was a member of Congress, once while he was First Assistant Postmaster General, and about two years ago, when he was working for Chicago as the place for the World's Fair. On each of these occasions he stopped with his kinsman, Mr. Hampton, and rode around in the country looking up his kin and family history, in which he is very much interested. During his second visit, about six years ago, he called to see Mrs. Rufus Adams, and she remarked to him as he was leaving that although she might not live to see it, she expected him to be President of the United States some day. It looks very much now as if he was going that way, and he may be President yet."

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Cleveland or Harrison will certainly be the next President of the United States. This cannot be doubted. Every sane man admits it.

Then, which shall it be?

Shall it be Harrison and the Force bill, or Cleveland and Tariff Reform?

This is a simple question, and yet it embraces the chief issues of the coming campaign. And how shall it be answered by the white men of the South? Can there be any doubt as to how they shall answer it?

Which will be better for the South? Harrison and the Force Bill? Or Cleveland and Tariff Reform? It will surely be one or the other.

Can any honest and intelligent Southern white man hesitate? Can he have any doubt whatever?

There is no evading or avoiding this question. It must and will be answered.

How then shall it be answered?

What say you, white men of the South? Shall it be Harrison and the Force Bill? Or shall it be Cleveland and Tariff Reform?

We regret to learn of the death in Goldsboro last Friday of Mr. Henry Yates Moore, one of the prominent business men of that city, and a son of ex-Register of Deeds H. C. Moore, of Kenansville. Mr. Moore was married two years ago to Miss Anna Brown, of Kenansville.

THE THIRD PARTY CONVENTION.

The convention of the Third, or People's, party met at Omaha, Nebraska, on Saturday. Chairman of the national executive committee Taubeneck called the convention to order, and introduced Mr. C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, as temporary chairman. Mr. Ellington, in the course of a lengthy address, referred as follows to the late Col. Polk:

"I believe it is possible for this representative body to meet, take counsel, perform its work and adjourn without one single word of discord, not one of hateful strife to mar and deface its glorious record. We have reached a crisis in our history and this meeting will show whether or not we measure up to the responsibilities of the hour. We are here to-day with the shadow of a great trouble resting upon us. He whom our hearts delighted to honor, our leader, the true, the tried, the honest Polk is dead; has just been taken from us when we needed him most. Our hearts mourn his loss. No loftier soul ever breathed, none worked harder, suffered more, spent more than he did. He gave his life to our cause and we do not believe it was given in vain. Oh, shade of the loving, great Polk, may the mantle of thy spirit fall upon us to-day in our deliberations to the end that we may be like-minded. I call upon you to-day in His name, that if there be a single vestige, an iota of sectional feeling left in the hearts of any of us, to wipe it out. I charge it sacredly that while we stand in the shadow of Polk's great love, we consecrate ourselves to the great work of reforming this government, and that the man who honestly desires its reformation is our brother and I want to say that we can reform it. I believe that we will reform it."

The reference to the deceased President of the organization was received with cheers, and when the picture of President Polk was handed to him by chairman S. Otho Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view, the convention with one accord arose and the scene was one of befitting reverence to the memory of their leader.

Upon appointment of the usual committees, the convention adjourned until Monday, July 4th. Upon its re-assembling then, at 8 A. M., the convention was permanently organized with Mr. H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, as chairman, and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

"Assembled on the 116 anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking on their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

"The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the congresses, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Most of the States have been compelled to protect voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion is silenced, business is prostrated, our homes are covered with mortgages, labor is impoverished, and the land is concentrating in the hands of capitalists. Urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection. Imported pauperized labor beats down their wages. A hireling standing army, unrecognized by our own laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up a few colossal fortunes unprecendented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

A VAST CONSPIRACY.

"The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal-tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of absolute despotism.

THE OLD PARTIES RESPONSIBILE.

"We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted on the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outeries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demontization of silver, and the oppresions of the usurer may all be lost sight of.

"They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives, and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

THIRD PARTY PURPOSES.

"Assembled on the anniversary of the birth day of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of 'the people,' with which class it originated. We assert as our purposes those of the national Constitution—to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic transquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and the passions and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood.

CONDITIONS UNPRECEDENTED.

"Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

GOVERNMENTAL POWERS SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

"We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of Providence shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice, and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous, and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions on which it is to be administered.

THE PLATFORM PROPER.

"Believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted, and equal rights and equal privileges are securely established for all the men and women of this country, we declare therefore—

"First. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and aid in the uplifting of mankind.

"Second. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is a robbery. 'If any will not work neither shall he eat.' The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

"Third. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter on the work of owning and managing all railroads we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service should be placed under civil-service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

THE MONEY PLANK.

"Fourth. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and that, without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum be provided, as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

FREE SILVER.

"(A.) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"(B.) We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 *per capita*.

"(C.) We demand a graduated income tax.

"(D.) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

"(E.) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

"(F.) The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

"(G.) The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only."

General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President, and, next day, General James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President.

CONGRESSMAN ALEXANDER.

The Wilmington *Messenger* contains the following letter from Congressman Alexander:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1892.

Col. B. B. Moore:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter informing me that my position in regard to the government ownership of railroads (an Alliance demand) is not well understood in your city, was duly received. I stated that, as between a railroad commission with power to make freight and passenger rates and government ownership, I believed the latter the best, that there is no warrant in the constitution for the government to purchase railroads and that it was too far in the future to warrant discussion now, that is I do not propose to take any action in regard to it. I have not introduced any measure relating to it, nor do I intend to introduce any. Recent information in regard to some of my critics leads me to believe that the gravamen of my offence is really in my being an officer of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, and I doubt if they would understand my position on anything.

In the coming campaign I will do what I can to insure the election of our State and national tickets, and I am sure that when our people realize that the election decides whether North Carolina's vote shall be counted by North Carolinians, or by Federal officers, perhaps from New England, they will not hesitate to do their duty in keeping North Carolina in the Democratic column.

Thanking your for your kindness, I am yours truly,

S. B. ALEXANDER.

Miss Kate Matthews leaves to-day for the mountains of Western North Carolina, where she goes to spend the "heated term."

DIED.

WRIGHT—On the 29th of June, little ANNIE TOLAR, infant daughter of James T. and Sarah L. Wright, aged 10 months and 9 days.

SINCLAIR—Near Pike, Cumberland county, June 27th, Mrs. ELIZA SINCLAIR, relict of Neill Sinclair, in the 76th year of her age. Mr. Sinclair preceded her to the grave just 25 years, leaving the care and responsibility of bringing up the family to her. She met every responsibility and discharged every duty nobly and faithfully. She was a true wife, a devoted mother and a kind and generous friend and neighbor, and in her death another noble specimen of the olden time Scotch lady has passed away leaving a void in the family, in the community and in the church that can never be filled. For over fifty years she was a consistent member of Bethel Presbyterian Church, and died in the precious hope of the religion in which she had so long lived and is, doubtless, sharing largely in Heaven the rewards of the aged christian full of good works and rich in experience of God's goodness and love.

N. C. Presbyterian and *Robesonian* please copy.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

University of North Carolina.

Instruction is offered in four general courses of study, six brief courses, a large number of special courses, and in law, medicine and engineering. The Faculty includes twenty teachers. Scholarships and loan funds are available for needy young men of talent and character. The next session begins September 1st. For catalogue with full information, address PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C.

June 23, 1892—2m

"THE ATLANTIC,"
Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy,
HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in this section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

June 2, 1892—tf

Lawrence's Countersunk TOOTH BRUSHES.

EVERY BRUSH WARRANTED.

If bristles come out a new one is given. Every brush is made double, cemented and invariably gives satisfaction.

—A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED—

A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
Northwest Corner Market Square,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 23, 1892.

For Rent.

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to G. H. HALL or D. H. RAY.

June 16, 1892—tf

Get Prices on

Pianos and Organs

—FROM—

The North State Music Co.

CECIL G. STONE, Manager.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIALTIES ARE THE TWO CELEBRATED HIGH GRADE

KRAANCH & BACH and KIMBALL PIANOS

AND THE WORLD-RENOWNED

Kimball Organ.

March 17th, 1892. ly.

CAROLINA
-Machine Company-
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saw Mill Machinery,
DEALERS IN
"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers
Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC
WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A
FULL LINE
Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Feb'y 4, 1892—tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

May 26, 1892.—4m

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 7, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

APPOINTMENTS
of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske.

St. Joseph's Church (Fayetteville)—1st and 2nd Sundays, 11 A. M., of each month.
Rockfish—3rd Sunday, 11 A. M.
St. Thomas Chapel—4th Sunday, 11 A. M.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same.**

Burned.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway warehouse at Jonesboro was struck by lightning during the storm last Thursday night and set on fire, and, we regret to say, was totally consumed, together with all the contents, including freight, papers, records, etc.

To Revise the Tax Lists.

As will be seen by notice given elsewhere a special meeting of the County Commissioners has been called by Chairman Cook to meet in Fayetteville next Monday, the 11th, to revise the tax lists of the various townships of the county and to hear such other complaints as over-taxed parties desire to lodge with the board.

The Postal Telegraph Company.

Mr. J. G. W. Cobb, we learn from the Bennettsville *Banner*, was in that town last week. "He is here," says our contemporary, "as manager for the Postal Telegraph Company. He informs us that he will begin work next week on the line from here to Gibson Station, and expects to have the same completed within a few weeks."

Election of Officers.

At a regular meeting of Eccles Lodge, No. 557, Knights and Ladies of Honor, held June 29th, 1892, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term, ending December 31st, 1892, viz:

Wm. N. Tillinghast, Protector.
W. W. Cole, Vice-Protector.
R. T. Scanlin, Secretary.
J. M. Lamb, Financial Secretary.
S. W. Tillinghast, Treasurer.

Flourishing School.

Oak Ridge Institute has just closed its fortieth year, having had an enrollment of 300 students. This school has had phenomenal success, probably because it was the first school in the State that combined with a thorough classical course of study, a practical business department. In point of buildings and appliances it is the best equipped school of the kind in the South. See advertisement elsewhere.

Teachers' Assembly.

Misses Emma Belle Williams, Ellen Woodward, Mary Lilly Taylor, Augusta Evans and May Broadfoot, attended the Teacher's Assembly at Morehead City this year. Among the gentlemen from Fayetteville we notice the name of Prof. J. A. McArthur, Jr. In the oratorical contest between Trinity College, Elon College, Davidson College, Guilford College and Wake Forest, the honors were borne off by Mr. Durham, of Trinity, to whom a handsome gold medal was awarded. The music medal was awarded to Miss Daisy Stevens, of Henderson, N. C.

Death of Mrs. John D. Pemberton.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton, widow of John D. Pemberton, Esq., of Wadeboro, which occurred at the Lilly homestead on Haymount, on Monday last.

Mrs. Pemberton was the third of the daughters of the late Mr. E. J. Lilly who has died within the past few months, and the community of Fayetteville grieves with this sorely bereaved family. Mrs. Pemberton, in common with her sisters, was a lady of many accomplishments, and was universally beloved, both in her late home and in this city where her life was passed up to her marriage.

I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., held on Monday evening, the following officers for the ensuing term were duly installed by District Deputy Grand Master W. B. Oliver:

W. J. McNaughton, Noble Grand; H. L. Cook, Vice Grand; J. E. Garrett, Rec. Sec'y; W. D. Gaster, Fi. Sec.; H. E. Sheetz, Treas.; H. L. Hall, R. S. N. G.; W. G. Hall, L. S. N. G.; C. G. Cain, Warden; J. A. Nicholson, Conductor; C. E. Pearce, R. S. V. G.; W. S. Sheetz, L. S. V. G.; W. L. Nanalee, R. S. S.; J. A. Barnes, L. S. S.; Rev. J. W. Martin, I. G.; Jon. Hollingsworth, O. G.; Rev. W. H. Moore, D. D., Chaplain.

Death of Judge Baker.

Hon. James M. Baker, sometime a Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, and Senator from that State in the Confederate Congress, died in Jacksonville, Florida, last week. Judge Baker, as our older readers will remember, married Miss Fanny Gilchrist, daughter of Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, for many years the pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city. He was a native of Robeson county, the son of A. S. and Julia McCallum Baker, where his kinspeople still abound. In 1884, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Davidson College.

Judge Baker was a man of ability and great uprightness of character, and a most agreeable companion and conversationalist.

Gillisville Dots.

For the Observer.]

Crops look rather backward, but are growing nicely since the fine seasons set in.

The fruit is short and little less than a failure in certain sections.

Considerable sickness is reported hereabouts, and the doctors are kept on the "go."

Everybody seems well pleased in these parts with the work of the convention at Chicago. We are straight Democrats and will support the ticket.

Lumber River Industrial and Live Stock Association.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet of some 20 pages containing the Premium List, Rules and Regulations for the Third Annual Fair of the Lumber River Industrial and Live Stock Association to be held at Red Springs on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August. The Fair will be open for entries on Wednesday, the 17th of August. The premium list amounts to $800, and the racing purses amount to over $200.

Elias Carr, Democratic nominee for Governor, will deliver the agricultural address; Col. Julian S. Carr will speak, and a prominent South Carolinian is expected.

The officers of this flourishing association are as follows:

President.—Hector McEachern, Lumber Bridge, N. C.

Vice-Presidents.—L. Shaw, St. Pauls, N. C.; Capt. A. B. Williams, Fayetteville, N. C.; Col. M. McRae, Raemont, N. C.; J. N. Buie, Red Springs, N. C.; J. T. John, Sr., John's, N. C.; R. P. Hamer, Sr., Little Rock, S. C.; J. S. Humphrey, Shannon, N. C.; J. W. Carter, Maxton, N. C.; W. W. McDiarmid, Lumberton, N. C.; A. L. Bullock, Alfordsville, N. C.

Treasurer.—Neill McNeill, Fonteol, N. C.

Secretary.—J. R. McLean, Red Springs, N. C.

Executive Committee.—Hector McEachern, President, *ex-officio;* R. M. Nimocks, Wm. McQueen, Frank McKay, A. T. McCallum, J. R. McLean, Secretary, *ex-officio.*

Chief Marshal.—Capt. J. B. Smith, Fayetteville, N. C.

Superintendent.—A. B. Pearsall, Red Springs, N. C.

We doubt not there will be, as heretofore, a large attendance from this town and county, as well as from all the counties of this section. The association, though only three years old, has sprung at once into the first rank among similar organizations. We bespeak for our Robeson friends interested in this undertaking the widest patronage, and wish them the abundant success they so richly deserve.

An Excellent Lodge.

Flora McDonald Lodge, No. 143, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in Fayetteville last Friday night by Deputy Grand Master W. C. Douglass, assisted by B. H. Woodell, Grand Secretary. Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: John Underwood, Noble Grand; A. J. Cook, Vice Grand; John C. Vann, Recording Secretary; J. A. Moore, Financial Secretary; J. D. Williams, Jr., Treasurer; W. S. Cook, R. S. N. G.; A. B. Williams, L. S. N. G., Dr. J. A. Hodges, R. S. V. G.; N. A. Sinclair, L. S. V. G.; Dr. J. H. Marsh, R. S. S.; H. H. Covington, L. S. S.; Geo. A. O'Hanlon, Warden; T. T. McGilvary, Conductor; J. G. Hollingsworth, I. G.; J. H. Monaghan, O. G.

COMMITTEES.

Finance—W. W. Williams, Mack I. Matthews and W. B. LaFar.

Visiting—J. B. Smith, F. W. Thornton, Jr., A. J. Pemberton, Raleigh Jessup.

Supervision—J. E. Hawley, W. M. Glover, A. M. West.

This lodge starts out well with a healthy membership embracing many of the best people in town. Indeed we doubt if there is a lodge in the State the *personnel* of which is superior in any respect to Flora McDonald Lodge No. 143. Thursday nights of each week has been fixed as the date for weekly meetings, and every member is urged to be present to-night for the transaction of important business, the election of a board of trustees to serve one year and until their successors are installed, being one of the first orders of business.

An Inhuman Father.

Mr. F. G. Meares, of Robeson, charged with having killed two of his little, helpless children by beating them over the head with a large stick and severely wounding three others, was taken from Lumberton jail and lodged in jail here the past week for safe keeping and to avoid his being lynched. From Sheriff Pitman, in charge of the prisoner, we learn that Meares is regarded in Robeson and wherever known as a dangerous man. He cruelly maltreated his wife by whipping her with a piece of scantling, inflicting an ugly wound on the head of the infant she held in her arms at the time. The story as told the writer is shocking, and Meares's depravity is appalling. In Georgia, where he has been residing for the past three or four years, Sheriff Pittman tells us Meares stands charged with felony, and his wife says his mean treatment of her and the children antedates their removal south, and that he has attempted once or twice before to leave them in the lurch to provide for themselves. In the community where the awful deed was committed great indignation prevailed and threats of lynching were frequently heard. When first arrested Meares had about $200 on his person, and industriously sought to evade a direct answer to any and all questions bearing on his inhuman treatment of his family, but is evidently now vainly endeavoring to play the *role* of an "insane." For such an awful crime there is no punishment too great for the villain who committed it.

Tea Culture near Fayetteville.

At the North Carolina experiment farm near Raleigh there are now growing several thousand tea plants, one thousand of which are to be transplanted on the farm of Mr. Andrew Broadfoot near this city, where a fair trial and thorough test is to be made on tea culture in the piney woods of North Carolina. Should the first attempt succeed, and we know nothing to the contrary, inasmuch as it has been grown to a very limited extent on Mrs. Smith's farm, about 3 miles, from town, it is safe to predict great things for this section on this score. The tea grown by Mrs. Smith is a black tea, and when cured finds a ready market at $1 per pound. By the way, we see that Mrs. S. is curing a ten pound package for the World's Fair at Chicago. From one picking on his farm in South Carolina we understand that Dr. Shepherd, who is well known to many of our readers, will gather $3,000 worth of tea from a ten acre field.

Commissioners's Court.

At the regular July meeting of the County Commissioners here last Monday, a full board was present, but Monday being a national holiday the meeting, on motion of D. C. Gillis, adjourned to meet on the following day. Promptly at 9 o'clock Tuesday, Commissioners were all in their seats, and on motion, chairman Cook was instructed to inquire into the cost of supplying the jail cells with steel cages.

The question of the insolvent list of poll taxes for the years 1890 and 1891, was next taken up, and a motion carried instructing chairman Cook and sheriff Smith to make contract with Fayettevelite OBSERVER to publish the same.

J. H. Pridgen was granted license to peddle wares and general merchandise in Cumberland county.

The following parties were granted license to retail spirituous liquors in the town of Fayetteville for one year from date: E. L. Clark, W. R. Webb, T. A. Barker, W. H. Renager, Jno. R. Hall, R. L. Trulove, J. B. Burns, B. R. Taylor, George Deaver, W. M. Davis & Co., J. J. Ahearn and Jno. M. Martin; and W. H. Flowers, on East side Cape Fear river, for six months.

List takers from the various townships in the county, submitted their tax lists, action on which was deferred to an adjourned meeting to be held in the Court House on the 11th.

After auditing sundry bills the board adjourned to meet Monday July 11th, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

People and their Movements.

Mrs. N. A. Sinclair is visiting friends and relatives in Robeson.

President Henry E. Shepherd, of Charleston College, Charleston, S. C., is visiting his mother, the widow of Judge Shepherd, at her home near this city.

Mr. J. A. McArthur, Jr., met with the board of trustees last week of Lumber Bridge High School, and arrangements were made to open the school Sept. 5th.

Mr. Walter Watson who has, with his family, been spending a while at Carolina Beach, came up to Fayetteville Saturday, where he will spend a few days, returning to the Beach in a day or so.

NORTH CAROLINA AT CHICAGO.

Several of the State papers having criticized the action of the great majority of our delegation at Chicago in not turning to Mr. Cleveland when it became apparent that he would receive the nomination, Hon. Wharton J. Green, one of the delegates at large, wrote as follows to one of our contemporaries in reply:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 26.

With extreme reluctance and at the hazard of a life-long friendship, I feel constrained to pay my respects to the gratuitous fling at the North Carolina delegation in your issue of the 24th instant. Charge and specification combined: It's vote on the Presidential ballot was not in accord with your personal preference, availability being ignored or rather conceded to be questionable. To save space quotation is omitted. There were men in that delegation as in many others who considered the last a very essential element in a candidate, and did violence to a deep seated wish to support their man and yours, owing to the apprehension by you given. Owing to open and avowed hostility in his own State, and a prejudice unjust and unfounded in the minds of many, as I believe in our's, we preferred to await further developments in the great convention before coming to a final conclusion.

The difference between these and yourself would seem to be, that man of your choice. To those of us holding the same preference in that great body, party success was paramount to all favorites. From the character of the gentlemen composing the North Carolina delegation, no other motive is even inferential. They went to Chicago actuated by the one common impulse to support the man most likely to win in the coming great battle for constitutional rights, primary regard being had to the effect of such selection upon our own State politics. They hoped to reach a reasonable and satisfactory conclusion on arrival at the scene of action and after a full, free and fair interchange of opinion with the delegations of other States. To that consideration all personal preferences were subordinated.

As between the two most prominent and pronounced aspirants there was probably in our delegation a close parity of division on the line of first choice. Assuming that there was an actual equality of eleven to eleven and that it had been voted accordingly or frittered away in driblets, will you please point out the accruing good to either candidate, to the State or to the party had no election followed on the first ballot. This last was not thought likely, and failing left the delegation in better condition to come together and make judicious selections later on. Hence about four-fifths of it was cast for a gentleman who was not even a candidate for the first place, in order not to evince a partiality or bias for either of the avowed candidates, and so our vote, as to you appears, was thrown away. Many wise heads in that illustrious body thought otherwise. Many scrupled not to say a day later that North Carolina by that vote designated the man for the second place and secured his nomination. By the way, I trust that that one-half of the editorial fraternity in our State who you say had never heard of him will become better acquainted with our friend Stevenson between now and November.

Thus much in answer to demand for "reason why" the delegation failed to vote on initial ballot, as you think it should have voted, and as many of us were anxious to vote, had it not been for your apprehension, past and present, and mine now by-gone.

But the ticket is made, the issue joined and the fight is on hand. If we win, as now seems most probable, I yield to no one in exultant thanks that Grover Cleveland hea is the ticket. Were he an ordinary sort of man, perhaps you would be right in your prognostic that few loaves and fishes would fall to North Carolina's plate on account of her delegational vote. But what of that, if he pulls through? Though he give you or some other worthy gentleman the mission to St. James, and not even the hoped for "nubbin" to the expectant delegation that did not play for it, I'll still shout for joy to know that we would then have the best equipped man in the country at the head of affairs. * *

A spirit of conciliation will bring all of the discordant elements into line and enable us, "out of this nettle danger, to pluck the flower safety."

And now a word or two in conclusion. It is not flattering to our self love to be told that we had to lie over in Washington to draw inspiration or instructions from a distinguished gentleman there sojourning.

To give due emphasis to feeling, you must pardon me for saying that I know the intimation to be unfounded. The State Convention did not venture on "instructions" to its accredited delegates to the National. It could not have "instructed" at least one of its delegates, and had him report for duty in the grand council of the 21st. All other "instructions" wheresoever emanating sink beneath the contempt of denial. Therefore by the ties of unbroken regard, dating back for more than forty years, let me beg of you to make suitable amends to two and twenty worthy gentlemen for this unworthy aspersion, and believe me,

Yours truly,

W. J. GREEN.

Mr. Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte *Observer*, who is also one of the delegates at large, writes as follows, on the same subject, in his paper.

The great convention of last week went out in a blaze of enthusiasm. It surprised itself with the popularity of the choice it made for Vice President. As for the presidency it was bent upon the nomination of Cleveland and would hear to nothing else.

We are in the habit of saying, "the majority should rule," but in this case it was two-thirds that ruled. We may not say that these delegates did not truly represent their people—the chances are that they did. When, therefore, three-fourths of the Democracy of the nation come up and say they want a certain man to carry the standard of the party, who can still say them nay?

The North Carolina delegates were a good deal perplexed as to their duty. I am frank to say that in my opinion more North Carolina Democrats favored Cleveland than Hill or any other candidate, yet I was one of those who, looking to the best interests of the party at large, was constrained to offer opposition to his nomination. Our delegation found itself, upon arrival at Chicago, for Gorman, in the main, but Gorman foresaw what was to happen and prudently got out of the way. So, when the ballot came the delegation decided upon these lines: Messrs. J. W. Graham, of the fifth district, M. H. Pinnix, of the seventh, Kope Elias, of the ninth, and Paul B. Means, one of the alternates at large, for Cleveland—3½ votes; L. J. Moore of the third district, for Boies; J. T. LeGrand, of the sixth, for W. R. Morrison; the remainder of the delegation, representing 16½ votes for Adlai E. Stevenson. This vote was given to Stevenson in personal compliment to him and to help him in the next day's race,

* * * *

That Cleveland was to be nominated was tolerably apparant to everybody when the convention reassembled Wednesday afternoon, and despite all dilatory tactics and all propositions to adjourn, his friends continued the session until the work was accomplished. But the North Carolinians were too proud to climb up on the band wagon.

The convention reassembled Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was certain that it was a tolerably well used up body of men. The galleries were filled as they were the day and night before. A good many delegates' chairs were vacant—this was noticeably the case in the space allotted to North Carolina—the most of our people were preparing to leave for home on the early afternoon trains. But those left made up in energy and enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, and the delegation made twice as much fuss as the full force had done at any previous stage of the convention. For was not their man, Adlai Stevenson, an avowed candidate for the vice presidential nomination? Before the roll call was half completed it was seen that he was well in the lead. When New York was called she dropped in 72 votes for North Carolina's grandson, and Illinois' favorite son. North Carolina followed with 22 votes for him, and when the list was complete one State after another changed to him until he had more than three-fourths of the convention, when his nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

The majority of our delegates passed through yesterday on their way home. The chairman of our delegation Joseph P. Caldwell, in whose opinion I have more confidence than in that of any other man in North Carolina, says as soon as he arrived in Chicago he saw that Cleveland's nomination was inevitable. He had always been the strongest sort of a Cleveland man—a fact I have known for eight years—and thought so much of him he did not want to put him up with the fear of his being shot down. He has been for him all along while he thought there was a chance for his success but he had doubts as to the expediency of his nomination on account of the unfortunate split in New York. He went to Chicago determined to vote for the Democrat whom he thought could win. He is pleased with the ticket, of course. He is one of the original Stevenson men, having been one of the first editors in the country to call attention to his ability and peculiar gifts as a bouncer-in-chief when he was First Assistant Postmaster General under Cleveland. Mr. Caldwell has stuck to him ever since, and brags on him as an Iredell man.—*Wash. Corr. Greensboro Patriot.*

PASSAGE OF THE SENATE SILVER BILL.

An agreement was reached in the Senate on Wednesday of last week looking to a vote on the Free Coinage bill on Friday at 2 o'clock. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, said on Thursday that he thought the time fixed too early for the vote to be taken and said the arrangement was in violation of an understanding reached whereby no vote on the silver bill was to be called for until members should have had ample time to return from the conventions. Nobody, however, came openly to Mr. McPherson's support, and the next day, the New Jersey Senator announced that he withdrew all objections, express or implied, made by him on Thursday to the unanimous agreement entered into to take a vote on the silver bill at 2 o'clock that day, and he said he should offer no dilatory motion of any kind to prevent a vote being taken at the time named if Senators so desired.

Mr. Stewart briefly stated he did not desire to place any Senator at a disadvantage, and he suggested an extention of the time for taking the vote till Wednesday next at 3 o'clock. Mr. Paddock (rep.) of Nebraska, and Mr. Carey (rep.) of Wyoming wanted further time, and suggested Monday of next week. This suggestion was seconded by Mr. Gorman, who said Senators on his side held him somewhat remiss for not having objected to the unanimous consent. At the same time he admitted that the Senate was bound in honor to carry out his agreement, and that Mr. Stewart had the Senate in his power. But he suggested to him now publicly, as he had already done privately, that it would hardly be fair under the circumstances, to take advantage of what was evidently a misunderstanding on the part of many Senators. Mr. Pugh (dem.) of Alabama, called attention to the fact that his colleague (Mr. Morgan) was absent from the Senate under the impression that no action would be taken on this matter till 2 o'clock. Mr. Stewart expressed a willingness to extend the time till Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, but agreed to wait Mr. Morgan's arrival at 2 p. m. before asking the Senate to come to a unanimous agreement. Shortly before 2 o'clock Mr. Morgan obtained the floor and said: "I am informed that before I reached the Senate this morning some discussion was had about the change of time for taking a vote on the silver bill, and that it was suspended on account of my absence. I have enquired among senators as to who desired a change to be made and I could find no one who desired it. I inquired of the Senator from New Jersey. He said he was physically unable to make a speech. I had been informed that the junior Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) desired to speak on the bill. I asked him and he said he could not say he had any such desire, but if it were postponed he probably might speak on it, but he did not desire the bill postponed for that purpose. Had the Senator from New York, who is a new comer among us, desired to speak, I would be very glad to give him that opportunity. I now rise to inquire if any proposition to postpone has been submitted to the Senate. Mr. Manderson (in the chair) said there had been some discussion but no proposition. Mr. Morgan: "Then, as I have no desire to change the time, I will resume my seat." Mr. Vest remarked that there was a motion to recommit pending; to which Mr. Stewart replied that this was in violation of the agreement. Upon this question an animated debate arose, during which the hour of two o'clock arrived and the chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Stewart bill, and called attention to the agreement entered into to take a vote on this bill at 2 o'clock. The chair ruled that he had no power to enforce an agreement of the Senate, and that under a strict observance of the rules of the Senate the motion to recommit was in order. Mr. Morgan appealed from the ruling of the chair. He said that to recommit the bill without instructions was simply to destroy it. The finance committee had already reported against the bill. The obvious purpose was, of course, to defeat the bill. Senators could excuse themselves from voting against the bill under the false pretext that their motive was to get a better bill. But the country would understand that a vote to recommit was a vote against the bill. Mr. Harris dem., of Tennessee, said he should sustain the ruling of the chair because he believed it was in accord with the rules of the Senate, though in violation of the unanimous agreement. Mr. Gorman stated that four years ago, on the Chinese question, Mr. Ingalls had ruled that a similar motion, made by him (Mr. Gorman) was not in violation of a unanimous agreement. After further discussion Mr. Morgan said his appeal having subserved its purpose he would withdraw it. Mr. Gorman appealed to the Senator from Alabama to grant a further postponement, reciting the circumstances under which the unanimous consent had been given. After a heated colloquy between the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) with a desire to show Mr. Stewart that there was no desire to filibuster against the bill, Mr. Morgan expressed a willingness to postpone the consideration to Thursday next. Mr. Dolph expressed a willingness to withdraw his motion to recommit if it was thought to be in violation of the unanimous agreement, though he did not think it was. Mr. Palmer expressed a hope that the motion would be withdrawn, as it was in his opinion the proper way of disposing of the matter. He was tired of the insinuations about Senators wanting to dodge. He did not believe there was any one who desired to evade responsibility in this matter. Mr. Stewart said he could not assent to a postment except on the condition that all dilatory motions should be ruled out. Mr. Morgan: "Then let us get to a vote now." The president pro tem announced that the question was on the motion of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the committee on finance. Mr. Hill (dem.) of New York: "Is debate in order on that proposition?" The President pro tem: "Under the rules of the Senate debate is in order. The chair has called the attention of the Senate to the agreement which the chair is powerless to enforce." Mr. Frye: "But under the agreement debate is not in order." Mr. Vest (dem.) of Missouri, asked unanimous consent that the Senator from New York be allowed to proceed. Consent being given, Mr. Hill, who was listened to in silent attention, said: "I desire to speak a single word in regard to this particular motion. The motion to recommit, which I understand, is the pending question. I am not quite prepared to agree that that motion is in order at this time. That question, however, is not before the Senate. An appeal was taken by the Senator from Alabama against the ruling of the chair; but that appeal has been withdrawn, and it is unnecessary that I should express any opinion upon that question. It might be purely a question of parliamentary law. But it seems to me strange if the Senate recognizes right to make an agreement of this character that it has no right to enforce it. I rise to simply say that I shall vote against the motion to recommit, not on parliamentary grounds, but because I believe that the motion to recommit is in violation of the unanimous consent given to take a vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock. The roll was called on the motion to recommit and resulted yeas 28, nays 21, so that the motion was lost. Mr. Vest moved that consideration of the pending bill be postponed until the first Monday in December next. Mr. Stewart protested that this motion was in violation of the agreement. The president pro-tem: "Under the rules of the Senate it is in order." Mr Stewart: "Under the rules of the Senate, but not under the agreement. I ask the chair to rule upon the agreement." The president pro-tem: "The chair is powerless to enforce the agreement." Mr. Blackburn (dem.) of Kentucky moved to table Mr. Vest's motion and on that proposition demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to table was lost—28 to 28, a tie vote. A similar tie defeated the motion to postpone until December. Mr. Stewart's amended bill then came before the Senate. Mr. Hale (rep.) of Maine moved to adjourn. Lost. Mr. Vest moved to strike out of Mr. Stewart's amended bill the proviso that foreign silver coins and bullion formed by melting down silver coins should be excluded from the provision of the act. Mr. Stewart accepted the amendment and it was adopted without a division. Dilatory motions of various kinds were resorted to. Mr. Allison (rep.) of Iowa, moved that the act go into effect the first of July, 1893. Lost. Mr. Warren's (rep.) of Wyoming, amendment offered yesterday excluding from the operations of the act all bullion from any source whatever, except bullion purchased from mines in the United States, was negatived without a division. The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate with the following amendment attached to it on the motion of Mr. Morgan: "That the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver coin certificates:" Mr. Morgan explained that as the bill repealed the act of 1890 there would be no provision for coinage of silver dollars unless this amendment was adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading and passed, 29 to 25. The final vote on the adoption of the bill was in detail as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott—29.

Nays—Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Daves, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White—25.

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally on his fingers. When the result was announced there were manifestations of triumph on the floor and in the galleries, which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing.

Following is the text of the bill as passed:

That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes" is hereby repealed:

Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver certificates.

A CARD.

I am informed that a report is in circulation in Fayetteville that Mr R. S. Overby was run off or compelled to leave Laurinburg. I desire to state that said report is slanderous and entirely without foundation.

Mr. Overby is a consistent member of my church, and his character is above reproach in the community.

R. J. MOORMAN,
Pastor M. E. Church South,
Laurinburg, N. C.

July 5, 1892.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Called Meeting of Board of County Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday, July 11th, 1892, at 10 o'clock, to revise the Tax Lists of the various Townships of the County, and to hear complaints from all parties desiring to be heard in regard to over-valuation of their listed property.

W. S. COOK, Chairman.
H. L. HALL, Clerk Board.
July 5, 1892. 1w

J. C. NEWBERRY,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF

North Carolina Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber and Laths.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SAWED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

CAR SILLS AND STEP BOARDS A SPECIALTY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 7, 1892—1y

New Crop Turnip Seeds,

ALL THE POPULAR VARIETIES,

—JUST RECEIVED BY—

H. R. HORNE.

July 7, 1892—1m

FOR RENT,

The Sheetz House on Hay street, with 7 or 8 rooms, nice yard, watered with fountain-head water, convenient to both depots and a desirable residence in many respects. Call on or address H. E. SHEETZ,

July 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of W. D. Jones & Co., composed of W. D. Jones, J. R. Hall and J. J. Hall has been dissolved by mutual agreement. The business will be continued by J. R. Hall.

W. D. JONES & CO.

July 7, 1892—3w

Sale of Valuable Land by Commissioners.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at May Term, 1892, in a cause therein pending, in which M. W. McLean, Adm'r of C. E. Keith, is plaintiff, and A. P Dickson, Adm'r of D. A. McDiarmid and others are defendants, the undersigned will, as Commissioners appointed by the Court, expose to sale, at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate in Cumberland County, viz: Two hundred acres, more or less, beginning at or near the Turnpike Road near the ford of a small branch, and running S. 20 E. 45 chains, then S. 50 W. 7 chains to Toney's Creek, then down the creek to the County line, then East as it is 38 chains to Patterson's line, then with it 19 E. 30 chains to his corner, then N. as another line, 26 chains to Ed. Shaw's line, then with it N. 85 W. 18 chains, then N. 30 W. 2 chains to the Turnpike Road, then with said road to the beginning, excepting 7½ acres in said boundaries owned by Mrs. M. J. McLean. Said land will be sold subject to the right of Mrs. Mary E. McDiarmid to dower therein, unless said dower shall have been previously allotted to her.

Place of sale: On the premises.

Time of sale: Wednesday, August 10th, 1892, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: One-half cash and note with approved security for balance, payable December 1st, 1892, title retained until last payment. For further particulars address Dr. A. P. Dickson, Vol s, N. C.

A. P. DICKSON,
Mrs. MARY E. McDIARMID,
N. W. McLEAN,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville,
DOUGLASS & SHAW, Carthage,
Attorneys.

July 7, 1892—ts

A Classical and Commercial School OF HIGH GRADE.

Elegant Buildings and thorough Equipments. Large patronage from all the Southern States. Beautiful and healthful situation in view of the mountains. Over 300 Students last year. Terms Reasonable. Summer School (Business College Course) opens June 29. Fall Term begins August 16. For Illustrated Catalogue, address,

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Prins.,
OAK RIDGE, N. C.

July 7, 1892. 6t

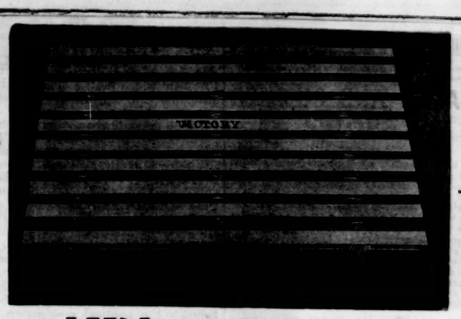
Private School.

MISS ALICE MALLETT will open her school September 5th, 1892. She will receive not only all children, but will prepare pupils for the senior classes of the HIGH SCHOOLS of the State or elsewhere.

CONVERT MONEY INTO BRAINS.

Wilborn's School, Walnut Cove Stokes County N. C., is the place to do this. Tuition $1.00 to $2.00; Board $7.00 to $9.00; Five Languages, Telegraph, Music, Business Course. The place for eastern boys and girls to find homes for health and cheap school. We have had ten years' experience. We will give you good discipline and thorough instruction. Ninety pupils last term.

JOHN W WILBORN, A. B.,
Principal, Walnut Cove, N. C.

Price $1.25.  **Price $1.25.**

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.
For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—tf

Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
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At a Bargain---New and Fresh.

July 7, 1892—tf

POINTS TO BE OBSERVED.

There are many points to be observed in the purchase of FLOUR if you would get honest value for your money. The principal points are

Quality and Price.

These stand forth conspicuously in our

"PERFECTION,"

justly considered the most popular brand of flour on market, because the BEST and CHEAPEST.

SOLD BY

Mount Airy White Sulphur Springs

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furnitnre and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia; and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far-famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy on the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
June 9, 1892—tf Mount Airy, N. C.

As this is the Season,

nd the most pleasant country for picnics, and

Our Stock of Candy,

Cakes, Olives, &c., &c.,

• fresh and desirable, with polite attention and

First-Class Goods

at reasonable prices, we can unhesitatingly refer you to the undesigned for

Standard Goods.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.,
HAY STREET.
June 23, 1892. tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16, 1892.

For thirty days we will sell the balance of stock of budding plants consisting of Coleas, Alternanthereas, Centaurias, Verbenas, &c., at 5 cents each. We have about 500 Egg plants in 2½ inch pots at 35 cts. per dozen. Designs and Cut Flowers always on hand.
June 16, 1892—tf

W. A. CRAWFORD,

—THE—

Artistic Tailor,

IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IF YOU WANT A

STYLISH FIT

—AND—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Suits from $18.00 to $25.00.
Pantaloons from $6 to $12.

All I ask is for you to come and be convinced of the fact before buying elsewhere.

MY SPRING STOCK OF GOODS

is now ready for inspection, and in addition to that I will get in every month new goods, and that will enable me to keep always abreast with the latest novelties in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS.

As to workmanship and style of my garments I promise that mine cannot be surpassed. I design all of my patterns from actual measurement from the system of the new age.
March 17, 1892. tf

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prizes I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money efunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 18th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The New York Sun Appeals to Democrats.

There is one question, says the New York *Sun*, depending on the election of the next President which in its momentous importance and vital imperativeness must seem to every philosophic observer to exceed every other political question that the people are called upon to determine. All differences of opinion respecting administrative reform, or silver coinage, or free trade or protection, or the personal qualities or antecedents of candidates, in short, the whole ordinary array of electoral controversies, are, in comparison, of inferior, indeed of almost trivial moment.

We mean the question whether those Southern States which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of their white citizens, shall, by Federal law and Federal military force, be subjected to the political domination of the negroes, to negro Legislatures, negro Governors, and negro Judges in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men as now.

Now, it makes no difference who may be President, who the Republicans elect—since Mr. Blaine is now permanently out of the line of power—the party is by its nature and traditions under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effect will be to put the negroes in control of several of the Southern States. There will be some unwillingness on the part of a patriotic minority among the Republicans who will revolt at the consequences of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail. The necessity of the situation will suppress all such resistance. A Force bill is the first, and the inevitable result of a sweeping Republican victory in November.

On the other hand, and by the nature and necessity of the ideas involved, the success of the Democracy is death to the Force bill project. Killed in this election, it can never be revived. In this view of the contest what conscientious Democrat can hesitate about his duty? Better vote for the liberty and the white government of the Southern States, even if the candidate were the Devil himself, rather than consent to the election of respectable Benjamin Harrison with a Force bill in his pocket!

The Negro Question.

Speaking of the resolution of the Northern Methodists, at Omaha, concerning the treatment of the negroes in the south, the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says: "As for the indignities committed on the negroes in hotels and on railway trains that is entirely imagination. Negroes are not allowed in our hotels. The reasons for this is that they are not cleanly. The women are noted for their immorality. The hotels of the South protect themselves the same way; and in order that there may be no trouble about it, the negro is excluded entirely from the hotels. Separate coaches on trains are usually provided for negroes. Otherwise travel would be intolerable. The indignities committed on colored people on trains is stuff and nonsense. We have seen railroad cars crowded to suffocation with noisy drunken negroes, passing bottles of whiskey around, while refined white women are compelled to remain in the atmosphere of whiskey and obscene language because the conductors were unable to control the negroes. We have seen just as many indignities offered by the negroes. The trouble with our Methodist brethren of the North is that they have made an ideal of the negro, when he is anything but that. He is a very erring mortal. In this country fully two-thirds of our school fund goes to negro education, yet the negro continues to commit most of the crime. The negro problem is to make the negro a moral being, to teach him to put some restraint upon his passions and to cease committing rape. Here is the true field for missionary work. As for those "holier-than-thou art" Northern people who scorn to notice the stench on their own premises, and who devote all their time to plucking the motes out of their neighbors' eyes, they are becoming infinitely wearisome to the Southern people. They are respectfully informed that they could make a possible improvement in their own morals, by attending to their own business.

An Undesirable Emigrant.

A New Orleans real estate dealer has received a letter from Mussgha Minussa, an ex-official of the Turkish empire, that is of curious interest. Minussa has to leave Turkey for political reasons, and desires to move his outfit to America. His household consists of eight wives, a menagerie of two tigers, four elephants and a Numidian lion, together with a retinue of servants. He desires the New Orleans agent to purchase for him an estate within six or seven miles of the city and wants to know if he will be permitted to govern his household in this country after the same manner to which he had been accustomed in Turkey. This government, of course, includes the power of life and death over servants and wives, in other words, the Turk wants a tract of land in the United States on which he can establish a small absolute monarchy of his own. Money is no object with him, as he says he will pay liberally for an estate that will suit his purposes. The agent will write the Turk to the effect that the climate of America is not at all adapted to a man of his peculiar views. The letter of the Turk is evidently written in good faith, and he no doubt will be greatly surprised to learn that there is anywhere a land in which citizens of his supposed importance will not be welcomed.

The two platforms, says the New York *World*, fairly express the purposes of the two parties, but the candidates still more accurately represent these purposes to the popular mind.

Mr. Cleveland's election will mean lower taxes and relief to the people, with an economical administration of the government. Mr. Harrison's will mean a still further advance towards the ideal of the McKinley bill, the taxation of the people for the enrichment of a favored class, embarrassment of trade and the aggrandizement of monopolies.

Mr Cleveland's election will mean an end of counties. Mr. Harrison's will mean their enlargement.

Mr. Cleveland's success will mean free elections. Mr. Harrison's will mean force bills.

Mr. Cleveland's election will mean an end of squandering. Mr. Harrison's will inaugurate a new era of still greater extravagance.

Mr. Cleveland's election will mean government in the interest of the people. Mr. Harrison's will mean government in the interest of the plutocracy.

The people are called upon to say by their ballots which of these policies they prefer.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: if you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State.
Oct. 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889.

N. A. SINCLAIR,

Attorney-at-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.

Office No. 4, Thornton Block.
June 20, 1889. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.
March 12, 1891—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. R. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1890. tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

POE & CO.,

BRICK and TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

YOUR NAME

if sent on postal card, with proper address will be inserted free in our numerous lists, and you will receive through them many valuable samples from companies desiring agents. Address postal to the AMERICAN LIST CO., Fischer Building, Chico, Ill. apl 14—2m

H. H. H.

We are offering some of the best bargains ever offered before in

STOVES.

We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, which we wish to dispose of to make room for a car-load order. We will sell them at extremely low prices.

H. H. H.

We are prepared to furnish first-class SASH, DOORS and BLINDS at very low prices.

H. H. H.

LIME, LATHS, NAILS,

and other building materials at prices to suit the times—"Rock Bottom."

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
June 23, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

Granite Works,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

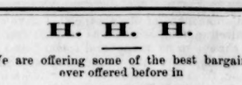
Wrought Ironland Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Sept. 24, 1891—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE.....Saturday, July 2
CROATAN.....Saturday, July 9

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, July 2
PAWNEE.....Saturday, July 9

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, June 28
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, July 5

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

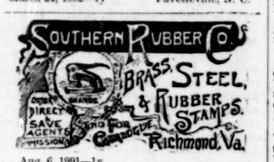
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. To a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,650,120, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
March 24, 1892—1y Fayetteville, N. C.



Aug 6, 1891—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.
March 10, 1892.

NEWTON H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 56, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is never undersold.
July 30, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by C. A. Purcell and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "I," No. 4, Page 26, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 500 acres of land in Quewhiffle township on Buffalo Creek, known as the Catharine Ferguson Land. (See said mortgage.)

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale: Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock. Terms of sale: Cash.

ALEX. McARTHUR, Adm'r
June 2, 1892—6t of J. J. Gilchrist.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Walter Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before the 2nd day of June, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me near Godwin, N. C.

C. C. McLELLAN, Adm'r.
HENRY L. COOK, Att'y.
June 2, 1892 6t

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect June 26th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 10 p. m. Arrive	Wilmington Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 55 " Leave	Fayetteville Arrive	8 02 "
7 30 " Arrive	Fayetteville Leave	8 27 "
6 10 " Leave	Sanford Leave	9 48 "
4 18 " Leave	Climax Leave	11 44 "
3 50 " Leave	Greensboro Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 45 " Arrive	Greensboro Leave	12 25 "
2 58 " Leave	Stokesdale Leave	1 22 "
2 30 " Le've N & W Jt.	Walnut C. Le've	1 55 "
1 52 " Ar've N & W Jt.	Walnut C. Le've	2 33 "
1 22 " Leave	Rural Hall Leave	3 02 "
12 00 noon. Leave	Mt. Airy Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.	BENNETTSVILLE DIV.	NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4.
10 20 p. m. Arrive	Bennettsville Leave	5 40 a. m.
9 25 " "	Maxton "	6 30 "
8 57 " "	Red Springs "	7 02 "
8 13 " "	Hope Mills "	7 43 "
7 56 " Leave	Fayetteville Arrive	8 02 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
7 20 p. m. Arrive	Ramseur Leave	7 15 a. m.
5 40 " Leave	Climax Leave	9 10 "
4 45 " Arrive	Greensboro Arrive	10 00 "
4 25 " Leave	Greensboro Leave	10 05 "
3 10 " Leave	Stokesdale "	12 15 p. m.
2 00 " Leave	Madison Arrive	1 05 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M.	*6 09 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	6 60 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 20 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 50 "
Leave Warsaw	4 15 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 57 "	8 43 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 05 "	9 55 "

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 77, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	7 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Leave Goldsboro	2 35 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 15 "
Arrive Wilson		12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 3 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 39 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 9:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrives Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9 :8 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:0 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 5:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892.

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

R. L. TRULOVE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 21, 1892—3m

DR. BOYKIN'S WORM-KILLER

"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."

THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."

Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.

R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.

LAGRANGE, N. C., July, 1887.

MR. J. P. JOYNER:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.

Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.

Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.
June 23, 1892—8w

THE OCEANIC!

CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES

APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,

MANAGER.

April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.
May 26—3m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
May 19, 1892. tf.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
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☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of Matthew Strickland, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, 1893. All persons owing said estate will make payment to me without further notice.

Z. B. NEWTON,
May 5, 1892—6t Administrator C. T. A.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address apl 7-tf

Orders solicited from abroad
WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique. Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicant. On sale with all leading druggists. apl 14—3m

CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists. apl 14—3m

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
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"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

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HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

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☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,

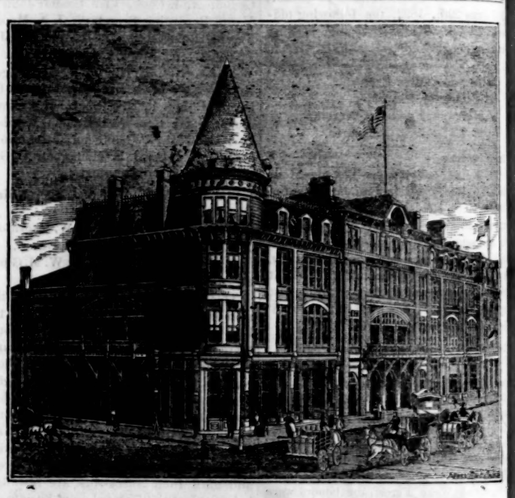
SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

☞ We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, Sr., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.
January 21, 1892—tf



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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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